

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

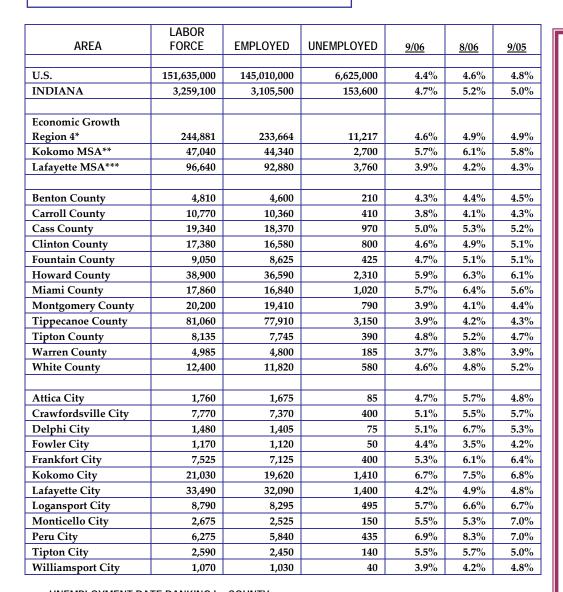
Statistical Data for September 2006

Region 4

November 2006

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

September 2006 Preliminary Unemployment Rates



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

	(g ==)	
<u>Sep 2006</u>		<u>Sep 2006</u>
<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>RATE</u>
9	Howard	5.9%
16	Miami	5.7%
31	Cass	5.0%
45	Tipton	4.8%
47	Fountain	4.7%
51	Clinton	4.6%
54	White	4.6 %
61	Benton	4.3%
79	Montgomery	3.9%
82	Tippecanoe	3.9%
84	Carroll	3.8%
86	Warren	3.7%

Surrounding States	Unemployment Rates
Sep 2006	(Non-seasonably adjusted)
Illinois	4.1%
Kentucky	4.8%
Michigan	6.7%
Ohio	5.0%



REGIONAL, STATE, & METROPOLITAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed in September. Thirty-one states recorded over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 12 states and the District of Columbia registered rate increases, and 7 states had no change, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In September, Hawaii again had the lowest unemployment rate, 2.5 percent, and Utah had the next lowest rate, 2.8 percent. Utah posted the lowest unemployment rate in its series. (All state series begin in 1976.) The states registering the highest jobless rates were Mississippi, 7.2 percent, Michigan, 7.1 percent, Alaska, 6.6 percent, and South Carolina, 6.4 percent. In September, 19 states recorded unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate (4.6 percent), 7 states and the District of Columbia reported measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were little different from that of the nation. Unemployment rates were lower in September than a year earlier in 294 of the 367 metropolitan areas, higher in 61 areas, and unchanged in 12 areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. Thirty-eight metropolitan areas registered jobless rates below 3.0 percent, while two areas recorded rates of at least 10.0 percent. The national unemployment rate was 4.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted, down from 4.8 percent a year

Metropolitan Division Unemployment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)
Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, Md., 2.7 percent, posted the lowest division unemployment rate in September, followed by Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, Fla., and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va., 3.1 percent each.

*EGR 4 includes Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Warren and White counties

**Kokomo MSA includes Howard and Tipton counties

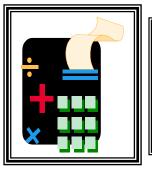
*** <u>Lafayette MSA</u> includes Benton, Carroll and Tippecanoe counties

LAFAYETTE MSA

(Benton, Carroll, and Tippecanoe Counties)

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

					(CHANGE FROM	
				A	ug 2006	Sep	2005
	Sep	Aug	Sep	I	0	TO	
	2006	2006	2005	S	ep 2006	Sep	2006
Total Nonfarm	94,800	89,600	95,200	+5,200	+5.8%	-400	-0.49
Total Private	66,500	66,400	66,700	+100	+0.2%	-200	-0.39
Goods Producing	21,000	21,000	21,200	+0	+0.0%	-200	-0.9
Service-Providing	73,800	68,600	74,000	+5,200	+7.6%	-200	-0.3
Private Srvc Provider	45,500	45,400	45,500	+100	+0.2%	+0	+0.0
Nat. Res & Construct	3,800	3,800	3,800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0
Manufacturing	17,200	17,200	17,400	+0	+0.0%	-200	-1.1
Durable Goods	13,000	13,100	13,200	-100	-0.8%	-200	-1.5
Non-Durable Goods	4,200	4,100	4,200	+100	+2.4%	+0	+0.0
Trade, Transportation,	14,200	14,200	14,400	+0	+0.0%	-200	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	2,000	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0
Retail Trade	10,100	10,100	10,300	+0	+0.0%	-200	-1.9
Trans, Warehouse, Utili	2,100	2,100	2,100	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0
Financial Activities	3,600	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.7%	-200	-5.3
Professional and Busin	5,400	5,400	5,300	+0	+0.0%	+100	+1.9
Educational and Health	9,500	9,300	9,400	+200	+2.2%	+100	+1.1
Leisure and Hospitality	8,800	8,800	8,700	+0	+0.0%	+100	+1.1
Accommodation and Food	8,200	7,900	8,200	+300	+3.8%	+0	+0.0
Other Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.4
Government	28,300	23,200	28,500	+5,100	+22.0%	-200	-0.7
Federal Government	700	700	700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0
State Government	20,800	16,800	20,900	+4,000	+23.8%	-100	-0.5
Local Government	6,800	5,700	6,900	+1,100	+19.3%	-100	-1.4
Local Govt Education	4,300	3,200	4,200	+1,100	+34.4%	+100	+2.4
NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT SHOW						PRODUCING.	



Research & Analysis has a new website ~

Hoosiers by the Numbers, operated by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. The site can be accessed at www.hoosierdata.in.gov. The new site contains labor market data, statistics and trends compiled by the Department and the United States Department of Labor. The new web site is part of a major upgrade of the content and usability of the labor market information data the department regularly compiles on Indiana's workforce. It offers improved functionality in that users can more easily sort and rank data, can "grab" data in spreadsheet or text formats, and more easily make geographic comparisons. The data on the web site is used by economic development officials, researchers, policy-makers and other officials in a wide variety of economic development initiatives and community investment decisions.

MONTHLY COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE TOTAL ALL CLAIMS FILED



LOCAL OFFICE	September 2006 Total Claims	August 2006 Total Claims	Previous Month Percent Change	September 2005 Total Claims	Year Ago Percent Change
Kokomo	8,767	9,583	-8.5%	6,352	38.0%
Lafayette	7,448	8,289	-10.1%	8,552	-12.9%
Indiana	202,780	234,908	-13.7%	200,487	1.1%



WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

(Howard and Tipton Counties)

						CHANGE FROM	
				Aug	g 2006	Sep	2005
	Sep	Aug	Sep	TO	_	TO	
	2006	2006	2005	Sej	p 2006	Sep	2006
Total Nonfarm	47,600	47,100	48,100	+500	+1.1%	-500	-1.0%
Total Private	39,900	39,900	40,500	+0	+0.0%	-600	-1.5%
Goods Producing	16,900	16,900	17,200	+0	+0.0%	-300	-1.7%
Service-Providing	30,700	30,200	30,900	+500	+1.7%	-200	-0.6%
Private Srvc Provider	23,000	23,000	23,300	+0	+0.0%	-300	-1.3%
Nat. Res & Construct	1,400	1,400	1,500	+0	+0.0%	-100	-6.7%
Manufacturing	15,500	15,500	15,700	+0	+0.0%	-200	-1.3%
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Transportation Equipme	12,600	12,500	12,500	+100	+0.8%	+100	+0.8%
Trade, Transportation,	7,700	7,700	7,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,100	1,100	1,100	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Retail Trade	5,800	5,800	5,800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Trans,Warehouse, Utili	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Information	300	300	300	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Financial Activities	1,500	1,500	1,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional and Busin	3,200	3,200	3,100	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.2%
Educational and Health	3,600	3,600	3,700	+0	+0.0%	-100	-2.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,200	4,300	4,600	-100	-2.3%	-400	-8.7%
Other Services	2,500	2,400	2,400	+100	+4.2%	+100	+4.2%
Government	7,700	7,200	7,600	+500	+6.9%	+100	+1.3%
Local Government	6,600	6,100	6,400	+500	+8.2%	+200	+3.1%
Local Govt Education	2,800	2,300	2,800	+500	+21.7%	+0	+0.0%

NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING EMPLOYMENT SHOWN ONLY IN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL, PRIVATE & GOODS PRODUCING. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT SHOWN ONLY IN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL, PRIVATE & GOODS PRODUCING.



Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports....

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports on the American Time-Use Survey 2005 results with these facts:

- Employed persons worked 7.5 hours on average on the days they worked. They also worked longer hours on weekend days -- 7.9 versus 5.5 hours.
- On weekend days they worked, employed individuals (ages 25 and over) with a bachelor's degree or higher worked about half as many hours as those with less than a high school diploma -- 3.7 versus 7.1 hours. On the days they worked, employed men worked about an hour more than employed women -- 7.9 versus 7.1 hours.
- Married persons spent more time doing household activities than unmarried persons -- 2.1 versus 1.4 hours per day -- and women, regardless of marital status, spent more time doing these activities than men.
- Watching TV was the leisure activity that occupied the most time (2.6 hours per day), accounting for about half of leisure time, on average, for both men and women. By contrast, the next most common leisure activity, socializing -- such as visiting with friends or attending or hosting social events -- accounted for only about three-quarters of an hour per day for both men and women. The release is online at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/atus.pdf.

A graph showing the ratio of CEO compensation to minimum wage salary was on the front page of <u>USA Today</u>. In 2005, the average CEO was paid 821 times as much as a full-time minimum wage earner, who earns \$5.15 an hour.

4-year college degree is likely to help you in the job market, but certain majors or courses of study may best prepare you for jobs of the future, according to Associated Press (The Wall Street Journal, August 15, page B5). John Challenger, chief executive of global outplacement consultancy Challenger, Gray & Christmas, Inc., offers these course selections as helpful in the job search: Foreign languages and international relations -- particularly studying Chinese and other Asian languages as those emerging markets grow; physical therapy, nursing, pharmacy and gerontology as the baby boom generation ages; speech and acting, because acting and speech skills can help future sales and marketing executives; engineering of all types, because there is a shortage in this country.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

U.S. City Average

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unadjusted percent change to Sep 2006 from:

	<u>Sep 05</u>	<u>Aug 06</u>
All Items	2.1%	-0.5%
Food/Beverages	2.6%	0.4%
Housing	4.1%	0.0%
Apparel	1.0%	4.8%
Transportation	-3.2%	-4.2%
Medical Care	4.2%	0.2%
Recreation	1.3%	-0.2%
Education/Communication	2.7%	0.8%
Other Goods/Services	2.6%	0.5%

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION As of 11/20/2006

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees. Wage Demand provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

	Average	Median	NII
	Annual Wage	Annual Wage	Number Of
County/Region	Demand	Demand	Applicants
Benton	\$22,130	\$20,800	213
Carroll	\$22,782	\$20,800	564
Cass	\$21,978	\$20,800	1,325
Clinton	\$22,736	\$20,800	862
Fountain	\$23,318	\$20,800	260
Howard	\$21,672	\$20,800	3,992
Miami	\$24,322	\$20,800	1,811
Montgomery	\$22,880	\$20,800	646
Tippecanoe	\$23,004	\$20,800	3,607
Tipton	\$24,254	\$21,060	435
Warren	\$22,998	\$21,840	122
White	\$21,578	\$20,800	635
EGR 4	\$22,625	\$20,800	14,472
Indiana	\$25,535	\$20,800	152,378

APPLICANT POOL As of 11/20/2006

Number of Applicants Economic Growth Region 4 Job Title

Cashiers, General	1,434
Administrative Assistants	1,045
Receptionists/Information Clerks	1,246
General Office Clerks	1,555
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	1,098
1st Line Supv : Production	1,336
Production Inspectors, Testers, Graders	1,412
All Other Metal & Plastic Mach Operators	1,222
All Other Machine Setters & Set-Up Oper	1,256
All Other Machine Operators	2,808
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assembly	1,086
All Other Precision Assemblers	1,507
Machine Assemblers	1,320
Electrical Components Assemblers	1,015
Assemblers (Factory Work)	6,605
All Other Hand Workers	2,018
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	2,553
Hand Packers & Packagers	1,725
Production Laborers	4,884
Production Helpers	1,862

The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. Applicant Pool provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.

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Strategic Research & Development Division

Serving...

Economic Growth Region 4: Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Fountain, Howard, Miami, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Warren and White counties

To Better Serve the Indiana Workforce Contact...

WorkOne Lafayette

2301 Concord Rd. Lafayette, IN 47903 (765) 474-5411



Hoosiers by the Numbers http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov

